THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1773.] THE [NUMB. 1573.

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUPLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	8/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0d
Flour ——	23 6	Pork	£.5 0 0
Brown Bread	22 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 10
Weſt India Rum	4 0	Bohea Tea	4 0
New-England ditto	2 8	Chocol per Doz.	27 0
Muſcovado Sugar	54 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Sing'le refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	4 8
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	22 to 38 0

High-Water at New-York and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
Thurſday	4	12	after 6	32	before 6	0	New ☾ Sunday laſt.
Friday	5	1	6	30	6	0	
Saturday	6	1	6	29	6	0	
Sunday	7	2	6	28	6	0	
Monday	☽	3	6	27	6	0	
Turſday	9	4	6	27	6	0	
Wedneſday	10	4	6	25	6	0	

Days 10 Hours 56 Min. the 25th.

BOSTON, February 1.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, January 27, 1773.

ORDERED, That Mr. Adams, *Mr.* Hancock, *Mr.* Bacon, *Col.* Bowers, *Major* Hawley, *Capt.* Darby, *Mr.* Philips, *Col.* Thayer, *and Col.* Stockbridge, *be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following* ANSWER *to his* SPEECH, *to both Houſes, at the opening of this Seſſion.* viz.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

YOUR Excellency's Speech to the General Aſſembly at the opening of this Seſſion, has been read with great attention in this Houſe.

We fully agree with your Excellency, that our own happineſs as well as his Majeſty's ſervice very much depends upon peace and order; and we ſhall at all times take ſuch meaſures as are conſiſtent with our conſtitution and the rights of the people to promote and maintain them. That the government at preſent is in a very diſturbed ſtate is apparent: But we cannot aſcribe it to the people's having adopted unconſtitutional principles, which ſeems to be the cauſe aſſigned for it by your Excellency. It appears to us to have been occaſioned rather, by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons aſſuming and exerciſing a power, inconſiſtent with the freedom of the conſtitution, to give and grant the property of the Coloniſts, and appropriate the ſame without their conſent.

It is needleſs for us to enquire what were the principles that induced the councils of the nation to ſo new and unprecedented a meaſure. But when the Parliament by an act of their own, expreſsly declared, that the King, Lords and Commons of the nation "have, had, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the Colonies and people of America, ſubject to the Crown of Great-Britain, in all caſes whatever," and in conſequence hereof another revenue act was made, the minds of the people were filled with anxiety, and they were juſtly alarmed with apprehenſions of the total extinction of their Liberties.

The reſult of the free enquiries of many perſons into the right of the Parliament to exerciſe ſuch a power over the Colonies, ſeems in your Excellency's opinion to be the cauſe of what you are pleaſed to call the preſent "diſturbed and diſordered ſtate of the government;" upon which you "recommend any longer conſiſtent with your duty to the King and your regard to the intereſt of the Province to lay communicating your ſentiments." But whether the principles adopted in conſequence hereof are unconſtitutional, is a ſubject of enquiry. We know of no ſuch diſorders ariſing therefrom as are mentioned by your Excellency. If grand jurors have not on their oaths found ſuch offences, as your Excellency with the advice of his Majeſty's Council have *ordered* to be proſecuted, it is to be preſumed they have followed the dictates of good conſciences. They are the conſtitutional judges of theſe matters, and it is not to be ſuppoſed that moved from corrupt principles, they have ſuffered offenders to eſcape a proſecution, and thus ſupported and encouraged them to go on offending. If any part of authority, ſhall in an unconſtitutional manner, interpoſe in any matter, it will be no wonder if it is brought into contempt; to the leſſening or confounding of that ſubordination which is neceſſary to a well regulated ſtate. Your Excellency's repreſentation that the bands of government are weakened, we humbly conceive to be without good grounds; though we muſt own the heavy burthens unconſtitutionally brought upon the people have been and ſtill are univerſally and very juſtly complained of as a grievance.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this Plantation or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their ſenſe and it was the ſenſe of the kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament;" whereby we underſtand your Excellency to mean in the ſtile of the declaratory act of Parliament aforementioned, in all caſes whatever. And indeed it is difficult, if poſſible, to draw a line of diſtinction between the univerſal authority of Parliament over the Colonies and no authority at all. It is therefore neceſſary for us to enquire how it appears, for your Excellency has not ſhown it to us, that when, or at the time that our Predeceſſors took poſſeſſion of this Plantation or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was *their ſenſe*, and the ſenſe of *the kingdom*, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament. In making this enquiry, we ſhall according to your Excellency's recommendation, treat the ſubject with calmneſs and candour, and alſo with a due regard to truth.

Previous to a direct conſideration of the Charter granted to this Province or Colony, and the better to elucidate the true ſenſe and meaning of it, we would take a view of the ſtate of the Engliſh North-American continent at the time when and after poſſeſſion was firſt taken of any part of it, by the Europeans. It was then poſſeſſed by heathen and barbarous people, who had nevertheleſs all that right to the ſoil and ſovereignty in and over the lands they poſſeſſed, which God had originally given to man. Whether their being heathen, inferred any right or authority in Chriſtian Princes, a right which had long been aſſumed by the Pope, to diſpoſe of their lands to others, we will leave to your Excellency or any one of underſtanding and impartial judgment to conſider. It is certain they had in no other ſenſe forfeited them to any power in Europe. Should the doctrine be admitted that the diſcovery of lands owned and poſſeſſed by Pagan people, gives to any Chriſtian Prince a right and title to the dominion and property, ſtill it is veſted in the Crown alone. It was an acquiſition of foreign territory, not annexed to the realm of England, and therefore at the abſolute diſpoſal of the Crown. For we take it to be a ſettled point that the King has a conſtitutional prerogative to diſpoſe of and alienate any part of his territories not annexed to the realm. In the exerciſe of this prerogative, Queen Elizabeth granted the firſt American Charter, [illegible] a right by virtue of diſcovery [illegible] to be valid, to the lands which [illegible] Colony of Virginia; ſhe conveyed to Walter Raleigh, the property, dominion and government thereof, to be held of the Crown by homage, and a certain render, without any reſervation to herſelf of any ſhare in the legiſlative or executive authority. After the attainder of Walter Raleigh, King James the firſt created two Companies to be governed each by laws [illegible] to them by his Majeſty and not by the Parliament, with power to eſtabliſh and cauſe to be [illegible] coin to paſs current among them; and [illegible] with all liberties, franchiſes and immunities within any of his other dominions to all intents and purpoſes as if they had been abiding, and born *within the realm*. A declaration ſimilar to this is contained in the firſt Charter of this Colony, and in thoſe of other American Colonies, which ſhow that the Colonies were not intended or conſidered to be within the realm of England, tho' within the [illegible]

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We have brought the firſt American Charters into view, and the ſtate of the country when they were granted, to ſhow that the right of diſpoſing of the lands was in the opinion of thoſe times veſted ſolely in the Crown—that the ſeveral Charters conveyed to the grantees, who ſhould ſettle upon the territories therein granted, all the powers neceſſary to conſtitute them free and diſtinct ſtates—and that the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution ſhould be the certain and eſtabliſhed rule of legiſlation to which the laws to be made in the ſeveral Colonies were to be as nearly as conveniently might be, conformable or ſimilar, which was the true intent and import of the words, "not repugnant to the laws of England," "conſonant to reaſon," and other variant expreſſions in the different charters. And we would add, that the King in ſome of the Charters reſerves the right to judge of the conſonance and ſimilarity of their laws, with the Engliſh conſtitution to himſelf and not to the Parliament, and in conſequence thereof to affirm, or within a limited time, diſallow them.

Theſe Charters as well as that afterwards granted to Lord Baltimore, and other Charters are repugnant to the idea of Parliamentary Authority; and to ſuppoſe a Parliamentary Authority over the Colonies under ſuch Charters, would neceſſarily induce that ſoleciſm in politics *imperium in imperio*. And the King's, repeatedly exerciſing the prerogative of diſpoſing of the American territory by ſuch charters, together with the ſilence of the nation thereupon, is an evidence that it was an acknowledged prerogative.

But further to ſhow the ſenſe of the Engliſh Crown and nation that the American Coloniſts and our Predeceſſors in particular, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this country by a Grant and Charter, did not remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, we beg leave to obſerve, that when a bill was offered by the two Houſes of Parliament to King Charles the firſt, granting to the ſubjects of England the free liberty of fiſhing on the coaſt of America, he refuſed his royal aſſent, declaring as a reaſon, "that "the Colonies were *without the realm and juriſdiction of Parliament*."

In like manner, his predeceſſor James the firſt, had before declared upon a ſimilar occaſion, that America *was not annexed to the realm*, and it was

[*For the remainder ſee the half ſheet, page 867.*]

CADIZ, October 6.

THE Emperor of Morocco has ordered all Chriſtians to quit the town of Tetuan, and thoſe who were charged to put theſe orders into execution went about it with ſo much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by ſtorm. The foreign merchants were to go and ſettle at Tangier, where there were no houſes for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spaniſh Vice Conſul and the Engliſh were obliged to depart upon very ſhort notice; the former went to Larache, and the other retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews muſt undergo the ſame fate, unleſs they will take the black habit, like thoſe of the country, and in that caſe the Emperor will take them for his ſubjects and ſlaves.

The new Engliſh Conſul arrived a Tetuan on board an Engliſh man of war, but was refuſed admittance on account of the new order for expelling the Chriſtians. The Conſul wrote to the Emperor, that it was the intention of his Court that he ſhould reſide at Tetuan, and not at any other place; and the man of war is ſailed to Magador, the Conſul being determined to make Remonſtrances upon this ſubject to the Emperor in perſon.

Raguſa, Sep. 13. This country is plunged again in the deepeſt diſtreſs. The Ottoman Porte demands of our republic fifty veſſels to tranſport a great number of Albanian troops to Souria and Grand Cairo, to act againſt Ali Bey, who is become more formidable than ever. The Government has deſired to be excuſed from furniſhing theſe veſſels, for fear of incurring the reſentment of the Ruſſians; but the Baſhaw of Albania declares in the moſt poſitive terms, that if we do not comply with the demand, a numerous army ſhall be ſent immediately to put our whole country to fire and ſword. Thus are we in a moſt deplorable ſituation: If we do not grant the veſſels required, we ſhall be expoſed to the fury of the Turks; and, on the other hand, if we do furniſh them, ſhall be inveſted by a Ruſſian fleet, which has threatened ſeveral times to bombard our city, and to reduce it to aſhes.

Naples, Oct. 6. All the priſoners who were confined in the caſtle of Matera have made their eſcape, and diſperſed themſelves about the country in gangs, plundering and ravaging wherever they come, inſomuch that the Government hath been obliged to ſend a body of troops in purſuit of them.

Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 22. According to the laſt advices from Warſaw the Nobility of Great Poland have appointed Prince Anthony Sulkowſki their Chief, and have entered into the following engagements: 1ſt, To oppoſe all the enterpriſes of foreigners againſt them: 2dly. To regulate their reſpective intereſts, and what each diſtrict ſhall furniſh: 3dly. To pay nothing to the royal treaſury till after the holding of the diet: and 4thly. To notify theſe reſolves to the King, and to all foreign courts.

Paris, Oct. 30. The vineyards this year all promiſed abundance, but the produce has excelled the utmoſt expectations of the proprietors, inſomuch that moſt of them have wanted caſks, ſo that quantities of grapes will be left on the vines in the ſame manner as happened in the year 1720.

The information ordered by the parliament againſt authors, printers, and publiſhers of papers or pamphlets, any ways relating to government continues in force.

LONDON.

Nov. 10. The Portugueſe are ſo greatly alarmed at the idea of our removing the duty from French wines, that a Miniſter plenipotentiary will, we hear, be ſent from Liſbon, to offer ſuch conceſſions in favour of the Britiſh nation as we ourſelves ſhall judge reaſonable, if that meaſure is only given up.

The Dutch are at this moment univerſally known to be the moſt heavily taxed of any nation in Europe, yet what is extraordinary they are the only nation who at this time poſſeſs the moſt wealth; and we, with all our boaſted opulence muſt either negociate a loan with them, or ſuffer material inconveniencies in the trade of our great companies.

It has been repeatedly declared, that the Emperor is greatly diſſatisfied with his Pruſſian Majeſty, for making ſome ſeizures in Poland, to which the Houſe of Auſtria had, he conceives, a preferable right. Whether the Emperor is or is not really angry, we do not pretend to ſay, but certainly neither the Houſe of Auſtria, nor the Houſe of Brandenburg have the leaſt right to an acre of the Poliſh dominions. A large portion of theſe dominions have indeed been torn from the republic, but two or three ſucceſſions muſt take place, before the uſurpation of the preſent royal invaders, will convey the *colour* of hereditary right to their poſterity.

The laſt letters from Paris mention, that the province of Normandy having lately been infeſted by a numerous band of robbers, the Governor ſent a company of dragoons to patrole the roads and woods, who had ſecured near fifty of them, and according to their confeſſion the gang conſiſts of about two hundred more.

The Treaſury have now improved very much in the mode of gaining friends, and upon very few caſes will ever be at the expence of a conteſted election; it is indifferent to them who is the member of any place, ſince, if he is worth the having, they are ſure of him the very moment he comes into the Houſe.

Nov. 24. The reaſon aſſigned for Lord Harcourt's going to Ireland ſo long before the meeting of the Parliament is to facilitate the meaſure of the union with this kingdom; a meaſure on which the Miniſtry have greatly ſet their hearts, notwithſtanding its evident repugnance to popularity.

The French Court, we are told, beſides the cartel forming between it and us, with reſpect to wine and hardware, has promiſed to take our Mancheſter goods, provided we receive the cambricks of France; and it is generally thought that the propoſal will meet with the approbation of our Miniſtry.

Immenſe quantities of French cambricks are at preſent ſmuggled into this kingdom through the medium of Scotland; and it is a fact, that one half of the manufactories to the Northward of the Tweed are at this moment ſupplied from France; ſo that we ſhall ſuffer little injury by cloſing with the Court of Verſailles with reſpect to the importation of this article.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 1.

"All the Princes of the blood have received orders to attend his Majeſty the 12th. The immoderate dearneſs of proviſions, joined to the tyrannic meaſures of government, are likely to produce a ſcene of anarchy. The guards, in this city, are augmented, and not one of the miniſtry but has ſome in his houſe for his ſafety. Where theſe things will end, time only can diſcover."

There is advice in town, that the Portugueſe ſettlements of Grand Para, in the Brazils, has lately ſuffered very conſiderably by an earthquake. The loſs is computed at two millions of pieces of eight.

On Monday ſe'nnight as Lieutenant Alexander Montgomery, of the 30th regiment of foot, quartered at Newcaſtle, was out on a ſhooting party, his gun, by ſome accident, went off, and the whole charge of ſhot lodged in his head, and killed him on the ſpot. This amiable young gentleman was the ſon of Alexander Montgomery, Eſq; a Member of the Iriſh Parliament, and Knt. of the Shire for the country of Monaghan in that kingdom.

Dec. 2. On Sunday ſe'nnight the rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, upwards of 120 feet above high water mark, which ſtood at the weſt end of Iſle of Wight, was, by a continued waſhing of the ſea, thrown down. This rock will be a great loſs to mariners, as it was a direction for them to ſteer by.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Nov. 6.

"We are under great apprehenſions here, with reſpect to the affairs of the Prince of Conti. A revolution was certainly intended, and ſome very great characters at the bottom of it. The cabal has great power, but we do not dare to ſpeak our minds openly, the police taking cognizance of the ſlighteſt expreſſions relating to political affairs; for example, a young Engliſhman the other day, at a coffee houſe in St Germains, expreſſing his ſurpriſe that a man ſo old as the Grand Monarch could prove acceptable to ſo fine a woman as Madame Barre, he was ſent for the next morning to the Lieutenant of the police, who, after rebuking him in very ſevere terms for his inſolence, directed him to leave France in eight and forty hours, under pain of being ſent to the Baſtile. Lord E——nt is ſtill here, and has made a connection with Madame Dutens, one of the moſt beautiful women in Europe; he had an affair of honour on Sunday laſt at Verſailles, with an officer of the Gens d' Armes, and acquitted himſelf greatly to the honour of England by his behaviour to his antagoniſt, after he had diſarmed him. The French are highly delighted with the propoſed treaty of amity and commerce with Great-Britain, which I doubt not will turn out greatly to the advantage of our hardware manufacturers."

Exeter, Oct. 23. We had the other day many macaronies at our aſſembly; but the moſt remarkable one was the Hon. Mr ——, Lord ——'s ſon, who appeared in a white ſattin coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, white ſilk ſtockings with large gold clocks, black ſattin ſhoes with read heels, black ſilk hat with pink lining, hair dreſſed to the extremity of the macaroni taſte, with a club to it of an enormous ſize, an huge noſegay which hid one ſide of his face, in the middle of which was an elegant eſſence bottle.

Cambridge, Nov 20. Laſt week the following affair happened at Hauxton in this county, which was very nigh being attended with the moſt fatal conſequences: A farmer of that place, having for ſome time courted a woman, to whom he was ſhortly to be married, went on Thurſday afternoon to drink tea with her; they were ſoon after both taken ill, which increaſing to a violent degree, ſome of the neighbours being alarmed, ſent to a Clergyman who lives in the ſame pariſh to beg his advice and aſſiſtance. On his arrival, he ſuſpecting by the dreadful ſymptoms which appeared, that they had been poiſoned, recommended oil and warm water to be directly adminiſtered, which was happily attended with ſucceſs, and they were by this means providentially ſaved from inſtant deſtruction. On inquiry, it appears that the woman's daughter, a girl about 18 years of age, taking it into her head, that if the intended union ſucceeded, ſhe ſhould be deprived of the houſe which her mother lived in, took the diabolical reſolution of diſpatching them both together; to effect which, ſhe procured a piece of arſenic, as big as an egg, which ſhe obtained at the houſe of the ſhepherd, through the ignorance of his maid, in his abſence. On her return home, ſhe pounded it, put half into her mother's tea pot, and the other in a box which was found upon her.

BOSTON, February 11.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon, died at the North-End, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Chriſtian Bell, wife of James Bell, of this town, cordwainer; it being notorious to numbers of people that this woman had for ſeveral years paſt very undeſervedly ſuffered frequent and cruel abuſes from her ſaid huſband; a ſuſpicion immediately aroſe after her death, that ſhe had been murdered by him: In conſequence of which a warrant was iſſued on Friday, by Mr. Juſtice Gardiner, and the ſaid James Bell was apprehended, and after an examination had before the ſaid Juſtice, was on the evening of that day committed to Gaol. On Saturday a coroner's inqueſt was ſummoned, who after carefully examining the witneſſes, and critically inſpecting the body, with aſſiſtance of Meſſieurs Danſworth, Rand and Fudger, phyſicians of the town, upon their oaths declare, that the ſaid Chriſtian Bell came by her death in conſequence of repeated blows upon her body, given by her ſaid huſband, James Bell; more particularly by one blow or blows upon her head, juſt over the right eye, which ſhe received from him, on and ſince the evening of the 15th ult.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

"I am told of ſome regulations that have taken place in the Spaniſh colonies, which do the Spaniards much honour, and are certainly worthy our imitation, in caſe we ſhould not be ſo happy as to obtain an intire aboliſtion of ſlavery. I have not ſeen thoſe regulations in writing, but I underſtand that they are to the following effect; "As ſoon as a ſlave is landed, his name, price, &c. are regiſtered in the publick regiſter, and the maſter is obliged to allow him one working day in every week beſides Sundays; ſo that if the ſlave chooſe to work for his maſter on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it; and whatever he gains by his labour on that day is ſo ſecured to him by law, that the maſter cannot deprive him of it. As ſoon as the ſlave is able to purchaſe *another working day*, the maſter is obliged to ſell it to him, at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original coſt, and ſo likewiſe the remaining four days, at the ſame rate, as ſoon as the ſlave is able to redeem them; after which he is abſolutely free." This is certainly a conſiderable ſtep towards the aboliſhing *abſolute ſlavery*; and ſuch an encouragment to induſtry that even the moſt indolent are tempted to exert themſelves. Men who have thus worked out their freedom, are enured to the labour of the country, and are certainly the moſt uſeful ſubjects, that a colony can acquire; regulations might be formed upon the ſame plan, to encourage the induſtry of ſlaves that *are ready imported into the colonies*, which would teach them how to maintain themſelves, and be as uſeful as well as leſs expenſive to the planter. They would by ſuch means become members of ſociety, and have an intereſt in the welfare of the community, which would add greatly to the ſtrength and ſecurity of each colony: Whereas, at preſent many of the planters are in continual danger of being cut off by their ſlaves.

BOSTON, February 18.

Laſt Friday the following Meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives was carried to his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Hancock, Mr. Gerry, Dr. Holten, Captain Brown, of Watertown, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Gorham, Major Thayer, Captain Heath, and Capt. Gardner.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Meſſage of the 4th Inſtant informs this Houſe, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order that Salaries ſhall be allowed to the Juſtices of the Superior Court of this Province.

We conceive that no Judge who has a due Regard to Juſtice, or even to his own Character, would chooſe to be placed under ſuch an undue Bias as

they must be under, in the Opinion of this House, by accepting of and becoming dependent for their Salaries upon the Crown

Had not his Majesty been misinformed with Respect to the Constitution and Appointment of our Judges by those who advised to this Measure, we are persuaded he would never have passed such an Order; as he was pleased to declare upon his Accession to the Throne, that "he looked upon the Independence and Uprightness of the Judges as essential to the impartial Administration of Justice, as one of the best Securities of the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects, and as most conducive to the Honour of the Crown."

Your Excellency's Precaution to prevent all Claim from the Province for any Services, for which the Justices may also be entitled to a Salary from the King, is comparatively of very small Consideration with us.

When we consider the many Attempts that have been made, effectually to render null and void those Clauses in our Charter, upon which the Freedom of our Constitution depends, we should be lost to all public Feeling should we not manifest a just Resentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the Design of Administration, totally to subvert the Constitution, and introduce an arbitrary Government into this Province: And we cannot wonder that the Apprehensions of this People are thoroughly awakened.

We wait with Impatience to know, and hope your Excellency will very soon be able to assure us, that the Justices will utterly refuse ever to accept of Support, in a Manner so justly obnoxious to the disinterested and judicious Part of the good People of this Province; being repugnant to the Charter, and utterly inconsistent with the Safety of the Rights, Liberties and Properties of the People.

There were 91 Members present when this Message was brought into the House, and it passed by a Majority of 81.

IF the Governor has sign'd the Grants of the General Assembly to the Judges of the Superior Court, as it is said he has, what will it avail! as long as the Decree is gone forth that they shall receive the Grants of the Crown for their Support at present or in future whenever they please! Let us have an Answer to this.

Capt. Welshman in a Snow from London, arrived here since our last, having had 13 Weeks Passage, brought no News later than we have already had.

We hear Capt. Welshman was beating upon this Coast upwards of a Month; and that he met with a Coasting Schooner belonging to Newbury Port in great Distress, having been without Provisions several Days. Capt. Welshman gave them some Provisions and put two of his Hands on board who assisted in carrying the Schooner safe into Port:—The People on board the Schooner informed them, that they saw a Coasting Sloop with a white Bottom, which threw out a signal of Distress, but a heavy Sea coming overset the Sloop, whereby all the People in her perished.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman belonging to the fourteenth Regiment, dated Calliaqua, in the Island of St. Vincent, Oct. 30, 1772.

"We arrived safe here on the 3d of last month, after staying a few days at Barbados for the transports coming up. Our regiment was all in perfect health when we landed, and are now advanced about ten miles into the Caribs country.—These Caribs (so called) are the fellows who give the present trouble; they are a race of Guinea negroes, who, it is said, were shipwrecked on this island several years ago; they are now become numerous, and are in possession of the best land in the island.* I imagine our stay here will be longer than we at first expected; for though these blacks dare not fight us fairly, yet they give trouble by ambuscading us, for which they have an excellent opportunity; the country is naturally strong, being very mountainous and woody; we have destroyed many of them, and on our side there have been some few killed and wounded. Our regiment has had only two wounded.——This island, when properly cultivated will be very valuable, the soil being esteemed the best in the West Indies; coffee and cotton are here in great perfection, with all kinds of tropical fruits; but what is principally regarded by the planters, is the sugar cane, which grows surprisingly: The face of the country in the cultivated parts, makes a most romantic appearance, [illegible] whose summits reach the clouds (many of them above) covered with perpetual verdure; [illegible] lies, in which generally runs a stream of fine water; furnished with a number of birds of very good song, makes upon the whole a scene not unentertaining to a thinking mind. It would indeed be highly so, if every thing was in tranquility, and the heat of the climate not so intense, being [illegible]

[* *This is a mistake, these Negroes (shipwrecked about 40 years ago) being not Aborigines of the place, tho' now incorporated with them.*]

about twelve degrees from the line. This letter is dated from the place where we first landed, being about four miles from Kingstown, the principal place in the island, and where we have left our baggage, women and children; among the latter there has been great mortality, above a dozen being dead since our arrival.

"P. S. I have sent you one of our papers, but it contains little or nothing, the printer being out in the militia; every man in the whole island, without exception, is obliged to be under arms, that is able to carry them.——There was to have been an account of an attack we made upon one of their strongest posts, with our whole force, about ten days since, which we carried, having only one man killed, and two wounded; if my ears had been a little longer I believe I should have lost a piece of one of them."

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Extract of a Letter from Westerly, Feb 5, 1773.

"Last week, a large barn, belonging to Thomas Randall, of Stonington, was consumed by fire, together with ten horses and a yoke of fat oxen, twelve tons of hay, and some oats; a negro boy who tended upon the creatures set fire to the mow because he was tired with the business, as he has since confessed: Three of the horses belonged to Mr. George Irish of Newport, the other seven to Capt. Oliver Smith, of Stonington harbour; the oxen, hay and oats were the property of Mr. Randall."

Yesterday, as Capt. Timothy Pierce, of this town, his brother, and some others, were going from this place to Jamestown, in a ferry boat; in the stern of which was a musket charged and cocked, Capt. Pierce's brother went to move the musket under the cuddy, having hold of the muzzle, when she went off, and carried away several of his fingers, several shot went into Capt. Pierce's feet; but great part of the charge entered the body of a horse, which 'tis thought will die.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 15.

By Capt. Timmons we hear, that a vessel from St. Vincents was arrived at St. Eustatia, a few days before he sailed, the Captain of which informed him, that there were upwards of 300 negroes employed in cutting a road across the island, in order to pen in the Indians: That the troops under the command of Col. Dalrymple had taken possession of two of their towns, and all their crafts: The troops are very sickly, and upwards of 100 [illegible] in the hospital [illegible]

NEW-YORK, February [illegible]

Thursday last, Capt. Duncan arrived [illegible] Days from Dominica, who informs us, That Brig Industry, Capt. Cushon, from [illegible] South-Carolina; having on the 18th of January, in Lat. 45, 40, met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he lost both his Top-Masts, and one Man overboard, was obliged to stand for the West Indies, and put into that Island; and that a Brig from Liverpool for Virginia had also put into Dominica.

The first Instant, Capt. Duncan spoke with Capt. Craig, from St. Vincents for Philadelphia; and the next Day, in Lat. 18, Lon. 65, with a Snow from South-Carolina for St. Croix.

Our last Advices from St. Vincents are, That Col. Walch, with 6 Men, having penetrated too far into the Caribs Country, were attacked by them, and after a most noble Defence were all killed on the Spot; that the Caribs had sent a Messenger to Col. Dalrymple to know what Terms he would give them, but that the Answer sent them by the Col. was not known by the last Letters from thence, which are as late as the 28th January.

[The Weather having been on the 21st and 22d Instant remarkably cold, the following Observations may be acceptable to our Readers; There never was known before in this Place, so great a Quantity frozen of Wine, Strong Beer, &c.]

The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, placed in an open Window, in King's College on Sunday,

At 8 A. M. was at		5 Degrees
— 10 A. M.	—	4 Deg.
— 12	—	0 Deg.
— 2 P. M.	—	3 Deg. below (o)
— 10 P. M.	—	4 Deg. below (o)
[illegible]	—	6 Deg. below (o)

[illegible] Degrees below the freezing Point, which is [illegible] Weather was colder by 2 Deg. [illegible] January 1764; which was reckoned [illegible] the Memory of the oldest Men here. [illegible] the Centre in 3 Minutes.

2 Degrees above (o)
6 Deg.

[illegible] York, Inward Entries.

[illegible] Duncan, from Dominica & St. Eustatia
[illegible] St. Christophers
[illegible] Virginia

OUTWARD

Sloop Charming Polly, Johns, for St. Croix, Fire
Rhode-Island
Sally, Samuel Pearce, Gibralter
Dolphin, Alexander Marland, North-Carolina
Hester, William Brewster, St. Croix
Schrant Harmony, Alexander Scott, [illegible]
Nancy, George Millington, [illegible]

CLEARED

Sloop Pennsylvania Farmer, John Mellis, To [illegible]
Sloop Francis, James Seymour, Ditto
Polly, Thomas P. Perian, St. Croix
Daniel, Stephen Dunn, Madeira
New-York Packet, Jesse Hunt, South-Carolina
Britannia, Timothy Toby, North-Carolina
Diamond, Martin Morris, Ditto
Lydia, John Peabody, Jun. Rhode-Island
Sally, Thomas Alverson, Philadelphia
Brig Polly, Samuel Hepburn, Pensacola

[Miss Jenny Nettle having discovered that she was mistaken in the Person and Character of Miss Sally Tickle, has recalled her Letter; and would be extremely pleased to see a Continuance of Miss Tickle's Lucubrations.]

[The Philadelphia Papers have not come to Hand for several Weeks past. Eastern Post not arrived.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next being the first Day of March, will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the following Houses and Lots of Ground peremptorily, the Money to be paid the 1st of April, and Possession given the 1st of May, for which Deeds will be given by Mr. Robert R. Livingston, and Mr. John Weatherhead, viz.

THE House and Lot of Ground now occupied by David Valentine, in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Water-Street, in Breadth Front and Rear 25 Feet 8 Inches, and in Length on each Side 66 Feet 3 Inches, with the Privilege of a Water Course and Passage; subject to a Quit Rent of 15 Shillings and 8 Pence per Annum; said House now rents for £.43 per Ann.

Another House and Lot of Ground now occupied by Archibald Gannon, also in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Peck's-Slip, in Breath front and rear 21 Feet; and in Length on the northerly Side 44 Feet, and on the southerly Side 46 Feet, reserving thereout a Gangway along the northerly Side, of 4½ Feet; said House now rents for £.40 per Ann.

Another House and Lot of Ground now occupied by John Clark, also in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Cherry-Street, near James Desbrosses, in Breadth front and rear 16 Feet 3 Inches, and in Length on each Side 100 Feet; now rents for £.17 per Ann.

A House, Stable and other Improvements on a leased Lot of 5 Acres of Land for 34 Years to come from May last; subject to £.3. 15s. per Ann. ground Rent:—Rented at £.13 per Ann. And,

TO-MORROW, at TEN o'Clock,
At P. M'DAVITT's Vendue-House,
50 Pair 94 ROSE BLANKETS,
With a Parcel of Muff and Tippets, Ermin for Cloaks, &c. &c.

IRONMONGERY, to be sold cheap.

WHEREAS GRANT and FINE, are about to decline the Ironmongery business: These are to acquaint their country friends and others, that they have a very good assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. which they are determined to sell off very cheap for cash, country [illegible] at their usual credit. [illegible] are to remove by [illegible] all their whole [illegible] me. Those that are inclined to embrace this [illegible] and best apply soon. They sell wholesale and retail. They have a quantity of short and long pipes, quart bottles, a few crates of pocket dram bottles; powder, shot, window glass, paints, Prussian blue, vermilion, Spanish brown powder, in large and small casks; whiting, allum, copperas, brimstone, sail duck. The assortment of planes will be kept up as usual. 73. 76

CAMPBELL AND GAULT,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they propose moving from their Store at the Fly-Market, the first of April next, to the house and store now occupied by Messrs. Pigou and Booth, in Maiden-Lane, near the said market, between the house of Mr. Jacob Allen's, Gun-smith, and Mr. John Taylor, Brass-founder, nearly opposite Mr. Nicholas Carmer's, Ironmonger; Where they intend carrying on their business as usual: They have now on hand, an assortment of goods, suitable for the season; among which are, a great variety of superfine, middling and coarse broad cloths, rattinets, shalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, chintzes, callicoes and cottons; yard wide and 7/8 Irish linens, from 18d. to 9s. per yard; yd. and ¾ 8/4 yd. wide and 7-8 cotton and linen checks; castor and felt hats, taffeties, Persians, sattins, peelongs and modes, stripe, flowered and plain lutestrings, mantuas, &c. Hardware, japan'd and plated goods, jewellery and cutlery, ornamental, and other China toys, &c. &c.

☞ All which they are determined to dispose of, on very reasonable terms, for cash, by wholesale or retail 73. 6

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street, in New York,

THE finest of Durham flour of mustard, split peafe, fresh ground oatmeal and barley for heads; fine early Charlton peafe, marrow-fat do. blue onion and sugar dwarf do. kidney beans, radish, Spanish red and white onions, colliflower seed, green savoy, and fine orange carrot, and several sorts of cabbage seed; red and white clover and rye grass, for the improvement of land. 73—

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the first Day of MAY next,

THE Dwelling-House on the [illegible] Dock, between the Coffee-House and the Old Slip-Market, next to Messrs. Stewarts, Ship-Chandlers, with [illegible] Fire-Places; The Whole convenient for any Kind of Business. Inquire of Dyckman, at the Universal Store, near the Old Slip. 73 76

WHEREAS the most Part of the [illegible] in the Jamaica-Island Lottery are sold, and from the Encouragement given to it, and the Prospect of a ready Sale for the Remainder of the Tickets; the Friends to the Lottery and others, who are willing to become Adventurers, are informed that the Lottery will be drawn by the 15th Day of April next; And those Persons who have Tickets in their Hands, are requested to expedite the Sale, of [illegible] and if any should remain on Hand unsold, to return [illegible] to the Managers by the first of April. 73 76

POET'S CORNER.

A WINTER's THOUGHT.

WHAT tho' the Sun withdraws his Ray,
And Clouds bedark the Sky;
Yet soon shall Winter steal away,
And Spring salute the Eye.
But ah! when Winter Age draws on,
A dreary Scene's in Store;
Life's Sun that warm'd the Heart is gone,
And Spring returns no more.
Then oh! before the Sun goes down,
And sets in endless Night,
Come Wisdom, with thy starry Crown,
And guide my Steps aright.
Thee, Virtue, too, celestial Maid,
Thy choicest Blessings bring;
Life, then, tho' sunk in Winter's Shade,
Shall wear the Bloom of Spring.

Choice New-Castle Coal,

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Snow PROVIDENCE and NANCY, Captain PRICE, lying at the New-Dock. 72, 75

A CHOICE Assortment of STATIONARY, lately imported, of about £.40 Sterling first Cost, to be sold at a very low Advance, either altogether or by retail, for Cash, Country Produce, or short Credit. Inquire of the Printer. 72 75

TO THE PUBLIC,

SHARPE, CURTENIUS, & LYLE,

Have rebuilt (at a considerable Expence,)

The *NEW-YORK AIR FURNACE*,

IN a much completer manner than before it was burnt down, and as they have provided themselves with a sufficient stock of pig metal, &c. they propose to carry on the Foundery business in all its branches with great diligence, and flatter themselves that the friends of America will encourage them, by preferring goods manufactured in their own country, especially when they are as good and sold as cheap as they can be imported from Europe.

The goods they make and have on hand, are pot-ash kettles, coolers, calcining plates, boilers for tallow-chandlers and sugar-works; hollow ware of all kinds, half hundreds, cart, waggon, and chair-boxes; sash weights, chimney-backs, bottom and jamb plates; mill rounds, gudgeons, trunnel heads for grist and cider-mills; perpetual ovens, ship's cabooses, sugar house stoves as large as one ton weight with cast pipes, bars and doors complete, also small square and common stoves for shops and cabbins, fullers screws and plates, &c. &c. &c. 72 80

TO BE LET,

Entered upon the first Day of March next,

THE Country Seat situated about four Miles from this City, (at present occupied by his Excellency General Gage) it contains about twenty Acres of Land under fine Improvement; the gardens affording in Abundance, almost every vegetable, together with a fine Collection of Fruit; and the Meadow produces yearly upwards of Thirty Loads of Clover, besides an improved Spot of Lucern. The House, Kitchen, Barn, and Stables in good Order; a full Prospect down the East River to Corlear's-Hook, from the House; an excellent Landing which admits a Boat that will carry eight or ten Cords of Wood close to the Dock: It is without Dispute an elegant Situation.

For further Particulars, apply to Mrs. PROVOOST, on Golden Hill, next Door to Benjamin Kissam, Esq; 72 73

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, Jun.

At his STORE in DOCK-STREET,

A Great variety of mens plain, ribb'd and flowered silk hose,
Superfine mens white cotton hose,
A beautiful assortment of lutestrings,
Book and jaconet muslin,
Superfine cravat muslin,
Fine damask table and breakfast cloths, and napkins,
Bordered chintzes for ladies gowns.
Bordered chintzes for window curtains,
Ladies kid gloves,
An assortment of handsome ribbons,
Handsome Brussels and Bath lace from 40s. to 70s. per yard,
Handsome gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Sundry other goods in the store way, too tedious to mention. 72 75

THE Partnership of BENNETT and DIXON, Jewellers, Gold Smiths, and Lapidaries, in King-street, near the lower end of Wall-street, being dissolved, all persons having demands on the said partnership, are desired to send in their accounts and receive payment by

BENNETT,

Who requests the continuance of the favours of his Friends and customers, and is the only real maker in this city of Ladies set shoe buckles, ear-rings, egrets, sprigs and hair pins, seals, necklaces, chains, stocks and locken, sleeve buttons and bracelets, &c. Gentlemens do. do. knee and stock buckles; seals, breaches, buttons and rings, &c. The above articles done in the neatest and best manner and sold as cheap as in London, wholesale or retail.

N. B. Mourning rings, plain or set with any kind of stone with hair worked in any shape, device plates or any device required, with the utmost expedition; likewise cut rubies, sapphire, topas, amethist, garnet, crystal, &c. Foils and stones of all sorts for jewellery. 44

Most money for old gold, silver, and clear crystal.

PURSUANT *to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held at Monmouth, in the County of Freehold: Notice is hereby given, to the respective Creditors of Nathaniel Sayre, John Rebent, jun. and George West, Insolvent Debtors, now confined for Debt in the Gaol of the County of Monmouth, that the said Creditors appear before John Anderson, John Taylor, or James Lawrence, Esqrs, or any two of them, Judges of said Court, on Monday the 15th of March next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House in Monmouth aforesaid, to shew Cause why the said Persons should not be discharged from their Imprisonment; agreeable to the Directions of a late Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, intitled. "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."* 72 75

TO BE SOLD

On board the Ship Hope, Alexander Stu[illegible] Master,

LIVERPOOL FINE SA[illegible], large COAL for family use, a few cha[illegible] Cannall COAL, and a quantity of YELLOW EART[illegible]ARE in crates: For particulars apply to the master [illegible] the ship, lying at Murray's wharf, or to

Walter and Thos. Buchanan & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale on the lowest Terms, by retail,

Best St. Ubes packing Salt, Teneriff Wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks; a few hogsheads of West-India Rum—and a neat assortment of Dry Goods, as usual. 72 74

To be sold at public VENDUE,

The first Day of March, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE house and lot of ground now occupied by David Valentine, in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Water-street, in breadth front and rear 15 feet 8 inches; and in length on each side 66 feet 3 inches, with the privilege of a water course and passage; subject to a quit rent of 1s. and 8d. per ann. said house now rents for £.42 per ann.

Another house and lot of ground now occupied by Arnoudt Duncan, also in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Peck's-slip, in breadth front and rear 21 feet; and in length on the northerly side 44 feet, and on the southerly side 46 feet, reserving thereout a gang way along the northerly side of 4 feet; said house now rents for £.40 per ann.

Another house and lot of ground now occupied by John Clark, also in Montgomeries-Ward, fronting Cherry-street, near James Desbrosses, in breadth front and rear 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on each side 100 feet; now rents for £.23 per ann.

A house stable and other improvements on a leased lot of 3 acres of land for 34 years to come from May last; subject to £.3. 15s. per ann. ground rent, rented at £.13 per ann.

The money to be paid the 1st of April, and possession given the 1st of May: Deeds will be given by ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, and JOHN WETHERHEAD. 72 73

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street, In NEW-YORK;

THE finest of Durham flour of mustard—masters of vessels and shop-keepers in town and country, may be supplied with any quantity from a quarter of a pound to a hundred weight, at the least notice, with great allowance to those who buy to sell again. Oatmeal fresh ground, Scotch barley for broth, and the finest of split peafe. Gentlemen, Ladies and the public in general, may be assured I am the only person appointed by Mr. Jacob Hemet, and Mr. William Bayley, in North-America, to vend the only true genuine ESSENCE OF PEARL, and PEARL DENTIFRICE for the preservation of the teeth and gums, to a great age; fine tooth brushes to use the same; and the fine new invented Cakes for shining liquid blacking for shoes and boots—With a large assortment of haberdashery and hosiery of all sorts; mens finest black and white silk hose, ribb'd and plain, and clouded do. mens four thread superfine knit ribb'd hose for winter; men and womens superfine white worsted hose: Gentlemen and Ladies gloves of all sorts, and an assortment of ribbons, laces and fans, large and small of the best Italian flowers; lavender and hungary water, hard and soft pomatum, and the best scented powder; the genuine Turlington's balsam of life, the best pound and paper pins; the best Harry the VIIIth. Great Mogul and Mother Andrew cards, gilt, bordered and plain visiting cards—Canary and rape seed for birds, fine red and white clover and rye grass seed for the improvement of land—crooked and strait combs, Bayley's boxes of improved razors with brushes for shaving—With many other articles too numerous for an advertisement. 68—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 60 to 80 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly timbering good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds cash to enable the settlers to make roads. No wood will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand pounds can be sold and the purchasers will oblige themselves to settle as many as 40 families within two years. The terms of sale above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands to be free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indisputable deed will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, 18 Feb. 1773. 70—

S. SP. SKINNER,

At the *North-River*, in NEW YORK.

MAKES *the very best of this Country* RUM; it is equal, *if not superior*, to the common *West India* RUM,—'tis well known, that he makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner of offensive *deadly* stinking Hogoo, and of a substantial *natural Proof*, that will be sold for Cash, or usual Credit, or for Melasses, cheaper than the common Country Rum.——*West-India strongest Proof*, is also made at a very reasonable Price. 65—

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON,

WILL dispose of the following tracts of land very cheap, for ready money; if required, for half thereof bonds will be taken, viz. A fine farm in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, formerly occupied by Martin Ryerson, containing about 300 acres of choice land, about 30 acres of it fine meadow land, wood land enough sufficient for the farm; a good sash'd house, 4 rooms on a floor; out houses, a good barn, very pleasantly situated on the river Raritan, about 22 miles from Brunswick, about 4 or 5 miles from Messrs. Walter Rutherfurd and John Stevens, Esqrs, one mile from Thomas Atkinson's mills, about 3 miles from Thomas Lowrey's mills; a well settled county all round it. Inquire of James Hude, Esq; in New-Brunswick. ALSO, two very fine farms in Dutchess county, in Nine Partners, about 22 miles from Poughkeepsie landing, about 5 or 6 miles from David Johnson's, Esq; each a sash'd house two stories, four rooms on a floor, with barns, out-houses, and each a fine young orchard of 200 apple trees, and 20 or 30 acres of fine meadow; wood land sufficient; very well situated for a country store, in the heart of a wheat country; each farm containing about 263 acres, joining each other; both occupied by Messrs. Rosewell and Michael Hopkins, two brothers: Inquire of Henry Livingston, Esq; in Poughkeepsie. 69—

A very convenient house, and store house joining it, now occupied by Mr. Horsfield; and another house joining that now occupied by Mr. Plowman, at the ferry on Long-Island.

Also will be sold at public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the first day of May next, or at private sale before that time, two lots of land, No. 17 and 31, each about 500 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Albany, near Cherry-Valley, at a place called Conydarage, in a patent of 43 000 granted to David Schuyler, Nicholas Pichard, G. Stuyvesant, James Livingston, John Willet, and others.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A VERY convenient House, at the Corner of Broad and Beaver-Streets, in which Capt. Maturen now lives. It has eleven Fire Places, two Kitchens, a good Yard, and Cistern, and a gang Way into Petticoat-Lane.

Also to be sold or let, the House in which the Subscriber lives, next Door to Mr. Waldron Blaau's, between the Exchange and Counties Market. It has seven Fire Places, and will suit either a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

Also to be leased or sold, seven Lots of Ground adjoining each other, between the Albany and New Pier, all convenient for Merchants or Shop-keepers. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

70 73. WILLIAM MILNER.

HATS

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser, to exceed in Fineness, Cut, Colour and Cock; and by a Method peculiar to himself, to turn Rain, and prevent the Sweat of the Head damaging the Crown.—Such Gentry and others, who have experienced his Ability, 'tis hoped will recommend

NESBITT DEANE.

☞ Encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

Aside the Coffee-House Bridge, New-York. 95—

WHEREAS there has been great neglect on the part of the owners of sundry vessels in the plantations in not complying with the act of the 7th and 8th WILLIAM 3d. C. 22, and more particularly the 21st sect. where it is enacted, That no ship's name registered, shall be afterwards changed without registering such ship de novo, which is required to be done upon any transfer of property to another port, and delivering up the former certificate to be cancelled, and in case there be any alteration of property in the same port, by the sale of one or more shares in any ship after registering thereof, such sale shall always be acknowledged by indorsement on the certificate of the register, before two witnesses, in order to prove that the entire property in such ship remains to some of the subjects of Great Britain, if any dispute arises concerning the same."

AND WHEREAS all vessels trading at or belonging to any port in America, the owners or masters of which shall refuse to comply with the directions given in the said act, will be liable to the same prosecutions and penalties as if such vessels were owned entirely by foreigners;

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore give this notice, that all persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly. 68—

By order of the Commissioners,

Custom-House, Boston, 28th December, 1772. SAMUEL MATHER, pr. Sec'y.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

not fitting that Parliament ſhould make laws for thoſe countries." This reaſon was, not ſecretly, but openly declared in Parliament. If then the Colonies were not annexed to the realm, at the time when their Charters were granted, they never could be afterwards, without their own ſpecial conſent, which has never ſince been had, or even aſked. If they are not now annexed to the realm they are not a part of the kingdom, and conſequently not ſubject to the legiſlative authority of the kingdom. For no country, by the common law was ſubject to the laws or to the Parliament, but the realm of England.

We would, if your Excellency pleaſes, ſubjoin an inſtance of conduct in King Charles the ſecond, ſingular indeed, but important to our purpoſe, who, in 1679, framed an act for a permanent revenue for the ſupport of Virginia, and ſent it there by Lord Colpepper, the Governor of that Colony; which was afterwards paſſed into a law, and "*Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly of Virginia.*" If the King had judged that Colony to be a part of the realm, he would not, nor could he conſiſtently with Magna Charta have placed himſelf at the head of, and joined with any legiſlative body in making a law to tax the people there, other than the Lords and Commons of England.

Having taken a view of the ſeveral Charters of the firſt Colony in America, if we look into the old Charter of this Colony, we ſhall find it to be grounded on the ſame principle, that the right of diſpoſing the territory granted therein was veſted in the Crown, as being that Chriſtian Sovereign who firſt diſcovered it, when in the poſſeſſion of heathen; that it was conſidered as being not within the realm, but only within the fee and ſeignory of the King. As therefore it was without the realm of England, muſt not the King, if he had deſigned that the Parliament ſhould have had any authority over it, have made a ſpecial reſervation for that purpoſe? which was not done.

Your Excellency ſays, it appears from the Charter itſelf, to have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors who firſt took poſſeſſion of this Plantation or Colony, that they were to remain ſubject to the authority of Parliament. You have not been pleaſed to point out to us how this appears from the Charter, unleſs it be in the obſervation you make on the above mentioned clauſe, viz. "That a favourable conſtruction has been put upon this clauſe, when it has been allowed to intend ſuch laws of England only as are expreſsly made to reſpect us," which you ſay is by charter a reſerve of power and authority to Parliament to bind us by ſuch laws at leaſt as are made expreſsly to refer to us, and conſequently is a limitation of the power given to the General Court." But we would ſtill recur to the Charter itſelf, and aſk your Excellency how this appears from thence to have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors? Is any reſervation of power and authority to Parliament thus to bind us, expreſſed or implied in the Charter? It is evident, that King Charles the firſt, the very Prince who granted it, as well as his predeceſſor, had no ſuch idea of the ſupreme authority of Parliament over the Colony, from their declarations before recited. Your Excellency will then allow us further to aſk, by what authority in reaſon or equity the Parliament can inforce a conſtruction ſo *unfavourable* to us. *Quod ab initio injuſtum eſt, nullum poteſt habere juris effectum*, ſaid *Grotius*. Which with ſubmiſſion to your Excellency, may be rendered thus. Whatever is originally in its nature wrong, can never be ſanctified or made right by repetition and uſe.

In ſolemn agreements ſubſequent reflections ought never to be allowed. The celebrated author whom your Excellency has quoted tells us, that "neither the one nor the other of the intereſted or contracting powers hath a right to interpret at pleaſure." This we mention to ſhow, even upon a ſuppoſition that the Parliament had been a party to the contract, the invalidity of any of its ſubſequent acts, to explain any clauſe in the Charter; more eſpecially to reſtrict or make void any clauſe granted therein to the General Court. An agreement ought to be interpreted "in ſuch a manner as that it may have *its effect*;" But if your Excellency's interpretation of this clauſe is juſt, "that it is a reſerve of power and authority to Parliament to bind us by ſuch laws as are made expreſsly to refer to us," it is not only "a limitation of the power given to the General Court" to legiſlate, but it may whenever the Parliament think fit, render it of *no effect*; for it puts it in the power of Parliament to bind us by as many laws as they pleaſe, and even to reſtrain us from making any laws at all. If your Excellency's aſſertion in this and the next ſucceeding part of your ſpeech were well grounded, the concluſion would be undeniable, that the Charter even in this clauſe, "does not confer or reſerve any liberties" worth enjoying, "but what would have been enjoyed without it," ſaving that, within any of his Majeſty's dominions we are to be conſidered barely as *not aliens*. You are pleaſed to ſay, it cannot "be contended that by the liberties of free and natural ſubjects" (which are expreſsly granted in the Charter to all intents, purpoſes, and conſtructions whatever) "is to be underſtood an exemption from acts of Parliament becauſe not repreſented there; ſeeing it is provided by the ſame charter that ſuch acts ſhall be in force." If, ſays an eminent Lawyer, "the King grants to the town of D. the ſame liberties which London has, this ſhall be intended the like liberties." A grant of the liberties of free and natural ſubjects is equivalent to a grant of the ſame liberties. And the King, in the firſt Charter to this Colony expreſsly grants that it "ſhall be conſtrued, reputed, and adjudged in all caſes moſt favourably on the behalf and for the benefit and behoof of the ſaid Governor and Company, and their Succeſſors—any matter, cauſe or thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding. It is one of the liberties of free and natural ſubjects, born and abiding within the realm, to be governed as your Excellency obſerves, "by laws made by perſons in whoſe election they from time to time have a voice." This is an eſſential right. For nothing is more evident, than that any people who are ſubject to the unlimited power of another, muſt be in a ſtate of abject ſlavery. It was eaſily and plainly foreſeen that the right of repreſentation in the Engliſh Parliament could not be exerciſed by the people of this Colony. It would be impracticable, if conſiſtent with the Engliſh conſtitution. And for this reaſon, that this Colony might have and enjoy all the liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects within the realm as ſtipulated in the Charter it was neceſſary, and a legiſlative was accordingly conſtituted within the Colony, one branch of which conſiſts of Repreſentatives choſen by the people to make all laws, ſtatutes, ordinances, &c. for the well ordering and governing the ſame, not repugnant to the laws of England, or, as near as conveniently might be, agreeable to the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution. We are therefore ſtill at a loſs to conceive where your Excellency finds it, "*provided* in the ſame charter, that ſuch acts," viz. acts of Parliament made expreſsly to refer to us, "ſhall be in force" in this Province. There is nothing to this purpoſe expreſſed in the charter, or in our opinion even implied in it. And ſurely it would be very abſurd, that a Charter, which is evidently formed upon a ſuppoſition and intention, that a colony is and ſhould be conſidered as not within the realm; and declared by the very Prince who granted it to be not within the juriſdiction of Parliament, ſhould yet *provide*, that the laws which the ſame Parliament ſhould make expreſsly to refer to that Colony, ſhould be in force therein. Your Excellency is pleaſed to aſk, "does it follow that the government by their (our anceſtors) removal from one part of the dominions to another, loſes its authority over that part to which they remove; And that they are freed from the ſubjection they were under before?" We anſwer, if that part of the King's dominions to which they removed was not then a part of the realm and was never annexed to it, the Parliament loſt no authority over it, having never had ſuch authority; and emigrants were conſequently freed from the ſubjection they were under before their removal. The power and authority of Parliament being conſtitutionally confined within the limits of the realm and nation collectively, of which alone it is the repreſenting and legiſlative Aſſembly. Your Excellency further aſks, will it not rather be ſaid, that by this their voluntary removal, they have relinquiſhed for a time, at leaſt, one of the rights of an Engliſh ſubject, which they might if they pleaſed have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy, whenever they return to the place where it can be exerciſed;" to which we anſwer, they never did relinquiſh the right to be governed by laws made by perſons in whoſe election they had a voice. The King ſtipulated with them that they ſhould have and enjoy all the liberties of free and natural ſubjects born within the realm, to all intents, purpoſes and conſtructions whatſoever; that is, that they ſhould be as free as thoſe who were to abide within the realm. Conſequently he ſtipulated with them that they ſhould and might exerciſe this moſt eſſential right, which diſtinguiſhes freemen from vaſſals, namely, legiſlation in its full ſenſe and meaning; and they did and could not, but to exerciſe it, without the neceſſity of returning for the ſake of exerciſing it, to the nation or ſtate of England.

We cannot help obſerving, that your Excellency's manner of reaſoning in this point, ſeems to us to render the moſt valuable clauſes in our Charter abſolutely void; "as if perſons going from the realm of England to inhabit in America ſhould hold and exerciſe there certain right of Engliſh ſubjects; but in order to exerciſe it in ſuch a manner as to be of any benefit to them, they muſt, *not inhabit* there, but return to the place where alone it can be exerciſed. By ſuch conſtruction, the words of the charter can have no ſenſe or meaning. We forbear remarking upon the abſurdity of a grant to perſons born within the realm, of the ſame liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the realm.

Your Excellency is diſpoſed to compare this government to the variety of corporations, formed within the kingdom, with power to make and execute by laws, &c. And becauſe they remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament, to infer, that this Colony is alſo ſubject to the ſame authority. This reaſoning appears to us not juſt. The members of thoſe corporations are reſident within the kingdom; and reſidence ſubjects them to the authority of Parliament, in which they are alſo repreſented: Whereas the people of this Colony are not reſident within the realm. The Charter was granted with the expreſs purpoſe to induce them to reſide without the realm; conſequently they are not repreſented in Parliament there. But we would aſk your Excellency, Are any of the corporations formed within the kingdom, veſted with the power of erecting other ſubordinate corporations? Of enacting and determining what crimes ſhall be capital? And conſtituting courts of common law with all their officers, for the hearing, trying and puniſhing capital offenders with death? Theſe and many other powers veſted in this government plainly ſhow that it is to be conſidered as a corporation in no other light, than as every ſtate is a corporation. Beſides, appeals from the courts of law here are not brought before the Houſe of Lords, which ſhows that the Peers of the realm are not the Peers of America; but all ſuch appeals are brought before the King in Council, which is a further evidence that we are not within the realm.

We conceive enough has been ſaid to convince your Excellency, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this Plantation or Colony by a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it *was not*, and never had been the ſenſe of the kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament." We will now with your Excellency's leave, enquire what *was* the ſenſe of our Anceſtors of this very important matter.

And as your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us, you have not diſcovered that the ſupreme authority of Parliament has been called in queſtion even by private and particular perſons until within ſeven or eight years paſt, except about the time of the anarchy and confuſion in England which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond, we beg leave to remind your Excellency of ſome parts of your own Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Therein we are informed of the ſentiments of "perſons of influence" after the Reſtoration, from which the Hiſtorian tells us, ſome parts of their conduct, that is of the General Aſſembly, "may be pretty well accounted for." By the Hiſtory it appears to have been the opinion of thoſe perſons of influence, "that the ſubjects of any Prince or State had a natural right to remove to any other ſtate, or to any other quarter of the world, unleſs the ſtate was weakened or expoſed by ſuch remove; and even in that caſe, if they were deprived of the right of all mankind, liberty of conſcience, it would juſtify a ſeparation and *upon their removal their ſubjection determined and ceaſed.*" That "the country to which they had removed, was claimed and poſſeſſed by independent Princes, whoſe right to the Lordſhip and Sovereignty thereof had been acknowledged by the Kings of England," an inſtance of which is quoted in the margin; "That they themſelves had actually purchaſed for valuable conſideration, not only the ſoil but the dominion, the Lordſhip and Sovereignty of thoſe Princes," without which purchaſe "in the ſight of God and men they had no right or title to what they poſſeſſed." That they had received a Charter of incorporation from the King, from whence aroſe a new kind of ſubjection, namely, "a voluntary civil ſubjection;" and by this compact "they were *to be governed by laws made by themſelves.*" Thus it appears to have been the ſentiments of *private* perſons, though perſons by whoſe ſentiments the public conduct was influenced, that their removal was a juſtifiable ſeparation from the Mother State, upon which their ſubjection to that ſtate determined and ceaſed. The ſupreme authority of Parliament, if it had then ever been aſſerted, muſt ſurely have been called in queſtion by men, who had advanced ſuch principles as theſe.

The firſt act of Parliament made expreſsly to refer to the colonies, was after the reſtoration. In the reign of King Charles the ſecond, ſeveral ſuch acts paſſed. And the ſame hiſtory informs us there was a difficulty in conforming to them, and the reaſon of this difficulty is explained in a letter of the General Aſſembly to their Agent, quoted in the following words: "They apprehended them to be an invaſion of the rights, liberties and properties of the ſubjects of his Majeſty in the colony, *they not being repreſented in Parliament*, and according to the uſual ſayings of the learned in the law, the laws of England were bounded within the four ſeas, *and did not reach America*; however as his Majeſty had ſignified his pleaſure that thoſe acts ſhould be obſerved in the Maſſachuſetts, they had made proviſion [illegible] of the colony that they ſhould be ſtrictly [illegible]. Which proviſion by a law of their own

would have been superfluous, if they had admitted the supreme authority of Parliament. In short by the same history it appears that those acts of Parliament as such were disregarded; and the following reason is given for it; "It seems to have been a *general* opinion that acts of Parliament had no other force, than what they derived from acts made by the general court to establish and confirm them."

But still further to shew the sense of our ancestors respecting this matter, we beg leave to recite some parts of a narrative presented to the Lords of the Privy Council by Ed. Randolph, in the year 1676, which we find in your Excellency's collection of papers, lately published. Therein it is declared to be the sense of the colony, "that no law is in force or esteem there, but such as are made by the general court, and therefore it is accounted a breach of their privileges, and a betraying of the liberties of their commonwealth, to urge the observation of the laws of England." And further, "That no oath shall be urged or required to be taken by any person, but such oath as the general court hath considered, allowed and required." And further, "there is no notice taken of the act of navigation, plantation or any other laws made in England for the regulation of trade." "That the government would make the world believe they are a free state, and do act in all matters accordingly." Again, "These Magistrates ever reserve to themselves a power to alter, evade, and disannul any law or command, not agreeing with their humour or the absolute authority of their Government, acknowledging no superior." And further, "He (the Governor) freely declared to me, that the laws made by your Majesty and your Parliament, obliged them in nothing, but what consists with the interests of that colony, that the legislative power and authority is and abides in them *solely*. And in the same Mr. Randolph's letter to the Bishop of London, July 14. 1682, he says, "This *independency* in government, claimed and daily practised." And your Excellency being *then* sensible that this was the sense of our Ancestors, in a marginal note in the same collection of papers observes, that "This," viz. the provision made for observing the act of trade, "is very extraordinary, for this provision was an act of the colony declaring the acts of trade shall be in force there." Although Mr. Randolph was very unfriendly to the colony, yet as his declarations are concurrent with those recited from your Excellency's History, we think they may be admitted for the purpose for which they are now brought.

Thus we see from your Excellency's History and publications, the sense our ancestors had of the jurisdiction of Parliament under the first Charter. Very different from that which your Excellency in *your Speech* apprehends it to have been.

It appears by Mr. Neal's History of New-England, that the Agents who had been employed by the Colony to transact its affairs in England, at the time when the present Charter was granted, among other reasons gave the following for their acceptance of it, viz. "The General Court has, with the King's approbation as much power in New-England, as the King and Parliament have in England; they have all English privileges, and can be touched by *no law*, and by no tax but of their own making." This is the earliest testimony that can be given of the sense our predecessors had of the supreme authority of Parliament under the present Charter. And it plainly shows, that they, who having been freely conversant with those who framed the Charter, must have well understood the design and meaning of it, supposed that the terms in our Charter, "full power and authority," intended and were considered as a *sole* and exclusive power, and that there was no "reserve in the Charter to the authority of Parliament, to bind the Colony" by any acts whatever.

Soon after the arrival of the Charter, viz. in 1692, your Excellency's History informs us, "the first act" of this legislature was a sort of Magna Charta, asserting and setting forth their general Privileges, and this clause was among the rest;" "no aid, tax, tallage, assessment, custom, loan, benevolence, or imposition whatever, shall be laid, assess'd, impos'd or levied on any of their Majesty's subjects, or their estates, on any pretence whatever, but by the act and consent of the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the people assembled in General Court." And though this act was disallowed, it serves to shew the sense which the General Assembly contemporary with the granting the Charter had of their sole and exclusive right to legislate for the Colony. The History says, "the other parts of the act were copied from Magna Charta;" by which we may conclude that the Assembly then construed the words, "not repugnant to the laws," to mean conformable to the fundamental principles of the English constitution. And it is observable that the Lords of the Privy Council, so lately as in the reign of Queen Anne, when several laws enacted by the General Assembly were laid before her Majesty for her allowance, interpreted the words in this Charter, "not repugnant to the laws of England," by the words, "as nearly as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws and statutes of England." And her Majesty was pleased to disallow those Acts, not because they were repugnant to any laws or statutes of England, made expressly to relate to the Colony, but because divers persons by Virtue of those Acts were punished without being tried by their Peers in the ordinary "course of law," and "by the ordinary rule and methods used in courts of justice;" contrary to the express terms of Magna Charta, which was a statute in force at the time of granting the Charter, and declaratory of the Rights and Liberties of the subjects within the realm.

You are pleased to say, that "our Provincial or local Laws have in numerous instances undergone the scrutiny of Parliament made to reflect the Plantations and this Colony in particular." The authority of the legislature, says the author who is quoted by your Excellency, "does not extend so far as the fundamentals of the constitution." "They ought to consider the fundamental laws as sacred, if the nation has not in very express terms, given them the power to change them. For the constitution of the state ought to be fixed: And since that was first established by the nation which afterwards trusted certain persons with the legislative power, the fundamental laws are excepted from their commission." Now the fundamentals of the Constitution of this Province are stipulated in the Charter; the reasoning therefore in this case holds equally good. Much less then ought any acts or doings of the General Assembly, however numerous, to neither of which your Excellency has pointed us, which barely relate to Acts of Parliament made to respect the Plantations in general or this Colony in particular, to be taken as an acknowledgment of this people, or even of the Assembly which inadvertently passed those Acts, that we are subject to the supreme Authority of Parliament. And with still less reason are the decisions in the executive courts to determine this point. If they have adopted that as "part of the rule of law" which in fact is not, it must be imputed to inattention or error in judgment, and cannot justly be urged as an alteration or restriction of the legislative Authority of the Province.

Before we leave this part of your Excellency's Speech, we would observe, that the great design of our Ancestors, in leaving the Kingdom of England, was to be freed from a subjection to its spiritual Laws and Courts, and to worship God according to the dictates of their Consciences. Your Excellency in your History observes, that their design was "to obtain for themselves and their Posterity the liberty of worshipping God in such a manner as appeared to them most agreeable to the sacred Scriptures." And the General Court themselves declared in 1651, that "seeing just cause we fear the Persecution of the then Bishop, and high Commission for not conforming to the ceremonies of those under their power, they thought it their safest course to get to this out side of the world, out of their view and *beyond their reach*." But if it had been their *sense*, that they were still to be subject to the supreme Authority of Parliament, they must have known that their design might and probably would be frustrated; that the Parliament, especially considering the temper of those times, might make what ecclesiastical Laws they pleased, expressly to refer to them, and place them in the same circumstances with respect to religious matters to be relieved from which was the design of their removal. And we would add, that if your Excellency's construction of the clause in our present Charter is just, another clause therein, which provides for liberty of conscience for all Christians except Papists, may be rendered void by an Act of Parliament made to refer to us, requiring a conformity to the rites and mode of worship in the Church of England or any other.

Thus we have endeavoured to shew the sense of the people of this Colony under both Charters; and if there have been in any late instances a submission to Acts of Parliament, it has been in our opinion, rather from inconsideration or a reluctance at the idea of contending with the parent State, than from a conviction or acknowledgment of the supreme legislative Authority of Parliament.

Your Excellency tells us, "you know of no line that can be drawn between the supreme authority of Parliament and the total independence of the colonies." If there be no such line, the consequence is, either that the colonies are the vassals of the Parliament, or, that they are totally independent. As it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of the parties in the compact, that we should be reduced to a state of vassalage, the conclusion is, that it was their sense, that we were thus independent. "If is impossible, your Excellency says, that there should be two independent legislatures in one and the same state." May we not then further conclude, that it was their sense that the colonies were by their Charters made distinct states from the mother country? Your Excellency adds, "For although there may be but one head, the King, yet the two legislative bodies will make two Governments as distinct as the kingdoms of England and Scotland, before the union." Very true, may it please your Excellency; and if they interfere not with each other; what hinders but that being united in one head and common Sovereign, they may live happily in that connection, and mutually support and protect each other? Notwithstanding all the terrors which your Excellency has pictured to us of the effects of a total independence, there is more reason to dread the consequences of absolute uncontroled supreme power, whether of a nation or a monarch, than those of a total independence. "It would be a misfortune" to know by experience, the difference between the liberties of an English colonist and those of the Spanish subject and Dutch." And since the British Parliament has passed an act, which is executed even with rigour, though not constantly submitted to, for raising a revenue and appropriating the same without the consent of the people who pay it, and have claimed a power of making such laws as they please to bind and govern us, your Excellency will excuse us in asking whether you do not think we already experience too much of such a difference, and have not reason to fear we shall soon be reduced to a worse situation than that of the colonies of France, Spain or Holland.

If your Excellency expects to have the line of distinction between the supreme authority of Parliament and the total independence of the colonies drawn by us, we would say that it would be a very arduous undertaking, and of very great importance to all the other colonies; and therefore, could we conceive of such a line, we should be unwilling to propose it, without their concurrence.

To conclude, these are great and profound questions. It is the Grief of this people, that by the ill policy of a late unjudicious administration, America has been drawn into the contemplation of them. And we cannot but express our concern, that your Excellency by your speech has reduced us to the unhappy alternative, either of appearing by our silence to acquiesce in your Excellency's sentiments, or of thus freely discussing this point.

After all that we have said, we would be far from being understood to have in the least abated that just sense of allegiance which we owe to the King of Great Britain, our rightful Sovereign; and should the people of this province be left to the free and full exercise of all the liberties and privileges granted to them by charter, there would be no danger of an independence on the crown. Our charter reserves great power to the crown in its representative, fully sufficient to balance analogous to the english constitution, all the liberties and privileges granted to the people. All this your Excellency knows full well—And whoever considers the power and influence in all their branches, reserved by our charter to the crown, will be far from thinking that the Commons of this province are too independent.

To be sold at public Vendue, on the Premises, on Tuesday the 25 of MARCH next,

THAT noted Farm of the late Oliver Bezley, lying in New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester, about twenty-four miles from the city of New-York, and about two short miles from New-Rochelle landing, bounded on one side by the main road leading from New-Rochelle to the White Plains. The farm has on it two large bearing orchards, of the choicest fruit, great plenty of various pear and peach trees, of the finest sort in America, with a variety of excellent cherry and plumb trees, and a good kitchen garden.—There is also on said farm, a good dwelling-house with three rooms on the lower floor, having fire-places in each, with a very commodious kitchen adjoining; and on the second floor are several very good bedrooms; besides cellars under the house, where roots and liquids may be preserved in the severest frosts without freezing. Also there is on said farm, a good barn with all necessary out-houses, and a new cider mill under cover: The farm is well watered having two brooks running through it; the farm contains three hundred acres of land, more or less, of which there is a large quantity of wood land, great part of which might be improved into fine mowing ground, there is at present sufficient meadow ground, to mow forty loads of English hay a year.——Said farm is well adapted to raise stock, the farmer's great treasure, on account of the quantity of wood land, which in the summer time may be turned into a range to save the mowing ground, a privilege which few farms in that part of the country are endowed with.—There will likewise be sold the stock on the farm, (viz.) oxen, cows, horses, &c. with all the farming utensils, of which there are various sorts, too tedious to mention.—Any person who may purchase this valuable farm, shall have an indisputable title from the heir thereof. Conditions of sale will be made known at the place of sale. 71 74

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and WINE MERCHANT,
At the upper End of QUEEN-STREET, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff WINE, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin,) annifeed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOSHUA RAND, of Detroit, to pay the same to WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, in New-York, or to the Subscriber in Philadelphia, without Delay: And all those who have Demands against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts properly attested, on or before the 1st Day of May next, for Payment.

71 77 J. BACKHOUSE, Administrator.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the first of MAY,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in the Broadway, nearly opposite the new Oswego-Market, and two or three Houses from the Corner which leads down Leary Street; formerly occupied by James William Payne, but now dormant: For Conditions apply to Christopher Bancker, at Peck's-Slip. 71 74

TO BE SOLD,
THAT very valuable farm of land of Adrian Hoghland, late deceased, situate in Bloomingdale, in the out-ward of the city of New-York, containing 121 acres of choice land, well wooded and watered, with salt meadow sufficient to supply the farm with hay; there is on the premises a large commodious dwelling-house and kitchen, a large barn, with stables for horses and cows, with other out-houses, all well covered with shingles; also a large orchard with choice apples, and a very great collection of fruit trees, such as English and common cherries, pears, peaches, &c. Its vicinity to the city of New-York, together with very extensive and beautiful prospects (commanding a view of new-Harlem, the Sound, Long-Island, New-York, and its Bay, down to the Narrows; and up Hudson's-River for many miles) fitly adapt it for a gentleman's country seat; and the goodness of soil, for the farmer. The whole will be sold together, or in two parts, as best suits the purchaser. For title and conditions of sale, apply to

RICHARD FLETCHER,
BENJAMIN HOGHLAND,
WILLIAM HOGHLAND, } Executors.

68—

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1.	A house and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes,	£.1400 0 0
1.	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.2. 8. amounting in the whole to		198 10 0
Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is		631 10 0
Prizes,		£.2280 0 0
Blanks.		
1900 Tickets, at 24s. each, is		£.2280 0 0

A blank deed is already made for the house, and the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate number which shall draw that and the lot of ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be in a short time—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, subject to no deduction. WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of Mr. Dirk Elsworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—